

## The Spanish American

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### HOW TO ARRANGE CUT GLASS.

**Mahogany is the Best Setting That Can Be Given to It.**

Cut glass will not look much better than those pretty good imitations that are sold these days if it is put on the sideboard or table without any thought of making it show off to best advantage. In fact, most people do not know that the surroundings have as much to do with the beauty of cut glass as they have with most other things in the world.

It should never be placed among light-colored surroundings, particularly cream or yellow. In such a case there is a noticeable lack of the iridescence and brilliant sparkle that belong to cut glass. A cabinet may be full of beautiful pieces, but if they are backed by a mirror the whole effect is a mere jumble of crystal.

Mahogany is the real setting. Its richness and dullness of tone are best suited to bring out the beauty in the glass. Then there should be plenty of room. There is no handsomer effect than a bowl or some cut-glass piece standing on a mahogany shelf with no other piece near it. A big display simply robs every piece of its beauty, and if the housewife has not enough room or too many pieces let her put some away and change from time to time.

### Puddings.

Take stale bread, cut into squares and toast. Butter each piece and place in a pudding dish. Make a custard of one quart of milk, three eggs, a small cup of sugar, and a teaspoon of essence. Pour this over the toasted bread. Place in a pan of boiling water and set inside the stove until solid.

Beat a level tablespoon of butter; add four level tablespoons of sugar; and one egg. Beat five minutes. Add a quarter of a cupful of milk and three-quarters of a cupful of flour that has been sifted, with a level teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a pint pudding pan or in four custard cups. This is delicious with a sauce and is just enough for two persons.

### Seeing All the Town.

There was a whole family of children, and they were only to spend one day in the city with their aunt and cousins.

Upon their return home a friend asked: "What did you see in the city?"

"Oh, we saw all of it," was the reply.

"All of it! In one day?"

"Yes, you see we've lots of cousins, no one of them took one of us to one place, another cousin took another of us to some other place, and so on. Each of us went to a different place, but the family of us saw pretty nearly the whole city."

### Her Father's Child.

A lawyer well known for his ready wit in adapting himself to circumstances and circumstances to his case has a young daughter who bids fair to be his match. Lucy was told she should have no more candy, and the dish was placed on a high shelf, out of the child's reach. Left alone in the room, Lucy pushed a chair to the shelf and climbed upon the chair. Just as she touched the dish her father entered.

"Why, what is papa's little girl doing?" he exclaimed.

"Getting a candy for papa," explained Lucy, promptly.—Lippincott's Magazine.

### For Dessert.

To one and a half cups of boiling water add one cup of granulated sugar and the juice of three lemons; boil for five minutes. Dissolve in one-half cup cold water two teaspoons of granulated gelatin. Add to above mixture stirring until thoroughly dissolved. Strain and cool. When commencing to jell whip one pint of cream stiff, adding gradually to the jelly, beating hard till well mixed. Pour in mold. Serve with grated pineapple makes a tempting dessert.

### Baked Apples.

Line a buttered pan with six thinly sliced apples, a little butter, and cinnamon; then take one teaspoonful powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful butter, cream together, add whites of three eggs beaten to stiff froth; two cups of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half cup of sweet milk; pour this batter over the pan of apples. Bake slowly one hour. When turning out, turn pan upside down so apples will be on top. Serve with whipped cream.

## NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

### Halt in Penitentiary Investigation.

Santa Fe.—"You may make your report, Colonel. We'll take this matter up in another way."

R. H. Hanna, who has been acting as counsel for Superintendent Arthur Trelford of the Territorial Penitentiary made the foregoing announcement to Attorney General Prichard, who has been conducting the investigation into charges of cruel treatment of convicts at the prison under the present management.

Hanna did not intimate what he meant by taking "this matter up in another way," but it is inferred from what he said that he proposes to lay the matter before President Roosevelt. The investigation came to an abrupt ending on account of stenographer hire. Attorney Hanna maintained that the defense did not have to pay a stenographer's per diem for taking testimony to controvert that already adduced in substantiation of the charges filed against Superintendent Trelford.

Acting upon the statement of the counsel for the defense the attorney general caused the following entry to be made in the official report of the proceedings:

"The attorney general here announces that the testimony on behalf of the Territory is closed and states that the fullest latitude will be given to the attorney for the management of the Territorial penitentiary to introduce witnesses for the purpose of disproving or denying the points brought out in the testimony of the witnesses for the Territory, whereupon the attorney for the management of the Territorial penitentiary announces that the attorney general may make his report and he will take his branch of the matter up in another way."

Attorney General Prichard stated that it was a usual custom where matters were referred to a referee or other persons for each side to bear its own expenses and he saw no reason why it should not be applied in this case.

When he came into the attorney general's office the only available contingent fund that might be used for this purpose was \$4.59 in excess of outstanding bills incurred by his predecessor and he said he did not have authority to bind the Territory to pay the stenographer.

Frank W. Shearon, private secretary to the attorney general, has been taking the testimony. The defense did not enter any objection to his continuing in transcribing the evidence or make any objection to the fee to be charged.

Attorney for Trelford suggested that the testimony of the defense might be taken orally and thus eliminate this item of expense but the attorney general refused to do this. He said he wanted all the evidence adduced in writing so that it might be a matter of record.

When informed that the defense could begin introducing its evidence the attorney for Trelford vouchsafed the opinion that the territory should liquidate all of the expenses. He was told that each side would have to bear its own expenses and he then threatened to carry the matter to the attention of President Roosevelt.

"I won't pay for it either," he said with an oath. "I'll send the President a telegram on that proposition and we won't take any testimony for the defense."

Superintendent Trelford appeared at the attorney general's office in company with his attorney, but after a consultation in the corridor they decided upon the course of action which terminated the hearing.

### Boosts New Mexico.

W. A. Fleming Jones, United States court commissioner at Las Cruces, who was a Washington visitor last week, was interviewed by a reporter for the Washington Herald. While brief, the interview nevertheless is to the point and reads as follows: "The southwestern states and Territories are in a ferment of activity and development," said W. A. Fleming Jones, a prominent lawyer of Las Cruces, New Mexico, at the New Willard.

"New Mexico is growing at a surprising rate and is getting immigrants by the thousand. In our part of the Territory, the southern end, people are pouring into the country, to be ready to acquire homes in the Rio Grande Valley on the completion of the immense Elephant Butte dam and reservoir, which will be the biggest project of the kind ever consummated in the country. It will give a lake forty miles long that will supply water for the irrigation of 180,000 acres of land. The fact that the soil will produce magnificent crops of almost every variety, when sufficient moisture is present, will attract to this region a multitude of farmers, and New Mexico will ultimately take rank with the great agricultural states."

### Bridge Washed Away.

Santa Fe, N. M.—High water took out seventy feet of the bridge over the Rio Grande between Espanola and Santa Cruz. This being the only bridge between Buckman and Servilleta, fifty miles apart, communication between settlements along the river is greatly impeded.

### Official Matters.

The following have been appointed notaries public by Acting Governor J. W. Reynolds:

R. H. Brown of Santa Rosa, Guadalupe county; Arthur D. Young of Orogrande, Otero county.  
J. B. Archuleta of Perea, Sandoval county; A. J. Welter of Roswell, Chaves county.

James C. Anderson of Hanley, Quay county; W. F. Buchanan of Tucumcari, Quay county, and Charles E. Farrington of Clayton, Union county.

The following pensions for New Mexico veterans have been granted by the commissioner of pensions:

Mrs. Feliciano Gonzales de Herrera Sena, \$8 per month from July 9, 1906, and accrued pension.

Fred C. G. Miller, Fort Bayard, pension increased to \$20 per month from March 6, 1907.

Hamilton Kimberlin, La Luz, pension increased to \$20 per month from March 6, 1907.

Joseph T. Miller, Albuquerque, pension increased to \$12 per month from March 1, 1907.

A postoffice has been established at Otto, Santa Fe county, to be served from Moriarty, seven miles to the south. Otto H. E. Goetz has been appointed postmaster.

A postoffice has been established at Pleano, Quay county, to be served from Moriarty, seven miles to the south. Otto H. E. Goetz has been appointed postmaster.

A postoffice has been established at Hartford, Quay county, to be served from Dodson, nine miles to the northwest. William C. Freman has been appointed postmaster.

Postoffices have been established at Cromer, Roosevelt county, to be served from Carter, six miles to the northwest. Richard A. Cromer has been appointed postmaster.

At Goldgrade, Torrance county, to be served from Willard, eight miles to the northeast. Nellie B. Jennings has been appointed postmaster.

At Rice, Quay county, to be served from Tucumcari, twelve miles to the west, and Logan, eleven miles to the northeast. Clara S. Rice has been appointed postmaster.

The postoffice at Livingstone, Gila county, Arizona, has been discontinued and mail for it will be sent to Roosevelt, Arizona.

The postoffice at Coyote, Rio Arriba county, has been removed two and a half miles south of its former site.

The name of the postoffice at Allen, Chaves county, has been changed to Orchard Park. Leonidas W. Gray has been appointed postmaster.

Isidoro Ferran has been commissioned postmaster at Coyote, vice Antonio M. Herrera, resigned.

Earl D. Sener has been appointed postmaster at La Lande, Roosevelt county.

Estancia, Torrance county, Miguel A. Romero, appointed postmaster.

Clarkville, McKinley county, Jesse A. Molohon appointed postmaster.

### Elegant College Structure.

Santa Fe.—What will be one of the most beautiful and comprehensive institutions in the Southwest will be the new New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Mesilla Park, New Mexico, plans for which are now being prepared in the office of Trost and Trost, of El Paso, says, the El Paso News. The cost will be over a half million dollars.

At present only about \$50,000 will be expended by the Board of Regents in starting the institution. Notwithstanding this fact plans for the entire college are now being drawn. The remaining departments will be added from time to time until the whole is completed.

The present buildings will be allowed to stand, but when the new structures are completed they will be torn down. The college as planned will be built entirely around the old administration building and others.

There will be thirteen buildings in the institution as now outlined. They will be built in a semi-circle and will face toward the west, with the administration building in the center. From the administration building west there will be a gradual slope to the road, a grade of thirty-one feet to the 1,000 feet of ground being laid out.

### Married in New Mexico.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Miss Kate Kellogg, aged 20, and William Jenkins, aged 33, both of Villa Grove, Colorado, were married here.

Miss Henrietta Lewis of Fort Collins, Colorado, and J. H. Wallis of Carthage, Missouri, superintendent of construction of the Carthage Fuel Company, were married here and will reside at Carthage.

### News in General.

The American Angora Goat Breeders' Association offers a handsome cup for the best exhibitors' flock of registered Angora goats, consisting of one buck any age, one doe two years old or over, one doe one year old and under two and one doe kid under one year old, exhibited at any state, county or other fair in the United States this year.

Rolando Chaves, a Pueblo Indian, aged 17 years and one of this year's graduates from the Haskell Indian Institute at Lawrence, Kansas, was drowned while bathing in the Wakarusa river near that city on Saturday last. The body was shipped to Hillsboro, Sierra county, where the father of the deceased lives.

### Investigation Goes On.

Santa Fe.—Taking of testimony by Attorney General George W. Pichard in the investigation of charges of inhuman treatment of convicts in the penitentiary filed against Superintendent Arthur Trelford, goes slowly on. Jap L. Clark, who was confined in the prison there as a jail prisoner awaiting trial from February 12, 1907, was placed upon the stand and related instances of abuse to convicts, and also testified as to the poor quality of the food served to inmates of the penal institution.

Clark told of a case of a convict named Clarence Hamilton, who had been put to work shoveling coal, who had met with an accident about three months previous in which he sustained a fracture of the right arm. The witness stated that this convict's arm had apparently not yet healed, as it was still kept tightly bandaged. Upon cross-examination later by Attorney R. H. Hanna, counsel for Superintendent Trelford, Clark stated that Dr. David Knapp who had been treating Hamilton, said the latter would not be able to perform manual labor or use the injured arm for at least six months. Clark testified that he had occasion to examine Hamilton's injured arm one day in the bath room after he had been compelled to go to work shoveling coal and he said that it appeared to him that it was still broken.

Another instance was related of punishment of a convict by the name of Claude Doan. Witness said he saw the assistant superintendent Samuel. Sample taking the convict Doan to a dark cell where he was confined for sixteen days. When Clark saw the prisoner after the latter had been released from solitary confinement. Doan looked awful poor and seemed awfully weak he said. Clark said the convict told him his hands had been chained so high in a dark cell that it almost broke his back. "He seemed weak. Knight had to hold him for support. It was told they fed him on bread and water and I saw them taking bread and water down to the cell several times."

Clark told of still another instance of cruelty to a negro convict called Tony. He said he heard water thrown one day and asked Knight who had charge of the kitchen, what was the matter?

Knight told him, he said, by way of explanation that "that damned nigger down there had fainted." Knight said when asked if the water revived the colored man Clark declared that it did not, but that when Mr. Trelford got after the negro with a big stick which was standing nearby that usually brought the colored man around.

The stick referred to he said was larger around than a broomstick and about thirty inches in length.

When questioned about the quality of food served to the inmates Clark stated that it was often unfit to eat. He said that a mixture called slumgullion was fed to the jail prisoners and convicts sometimes which consisted of pieces of meat, bread and vegetables left over from other meals. He said that once or twice this slumgullion was sour. He said that the meat one day last summer was rotten. Asked how he knew this, he stated by the smell.

Witness said that when he was sent to the penitentiary for safekeeping pending his trial he weighed 197 pounds in his shirt sleeves and when he left it he weighed 161 pounds with all of his clothes on.

"You were fed three meals a day, weren't you, Mr. Clark?" Attorney Hanna inquired. "We were fed three times," was the prompt reply.

This slumgullion, the witness said, was usually served at supper time. He stated that at other times corn bread and molasses generally constituted the evening meal. When asked what was served for breakfast he said most of the time bologna sausage and bread or weiner wursts and bread. He said soup was served as part of the noonday meal usually.

He said he was not the only one to complain about the food. He stated that there were at least a hundred who were kicking about the grub.

### Observation Tower.

Santa Fe.—The steel observation tower in which some of the meteorological instruments of the office of the Section Director of the Weather Bureau in this city are to be placed for the purpose of meteorological observation has arrived from Kendallville, Ind., where it was manufactured. The structure is fifty feet high, of very strong, but thin steel and will be placed on a concrete foundation. The contract for its erection has been given to the Santa Fe Hardware and Supply Company.

This concrete base will be eleven feet square which size is the dimension of the tower. A steel ladder leads to the place where the instruments are located. The instrument shelter will be swung in the center of the tower about ten feet from the ground and the instruments will, therefore, be free from ground influences. In this shelter will be placed the following:

Dry and wet bulb thermometers; the maximum and minimum thermometers and the theograph which is a continuous record self registering thermometer. On the top of the tower will be placed the anemometer, an instrument which registers the velocity of the wind and wind vane registering its direction.

The instrument shelter to be placed in the tower has not yet been received. When this comes and the wind vane arrives they will be promptly placed in position.

## THE PINKERTONS

THEY WORM THEMSELVES INTO LABOR COUNCILS AND CHEEP.

### GET HOLD OF RELIEF FUND

Startling Testimony Brought Out in the Haywood Murder Trial Causes Sensation in Court.

Boise, Idaho.—Morris Friedman, a former employe of the Pinkerton detective agency at Denver, who published his adventures and many of the confidential reports and records that passed through his hands in an attack upon the agency, was a witness in behalf of William D. Haywood, and told how the Pinkertons had sent spies into many of the important unions of the Western Federation of Miners.

The call from the defense for Friedman to take the stand produced one of the sensational periods of the trial. He is a striking looking young man, with a shock of black hair and of marked Hebraic type. Heavy, thick glasses magnify his large dark eyes and his smooth shaven face is very pale. By name and operating number he identified a dozen detectives who succeeded in entering or getting very close to the miners' unions in Colorado, and he produced voluminous copies of the reports they made to the agency for transmission to the mine owners. Friedman was a confidential stenographer under Detective McParland, and, so he testified, it was part of his duty to recopy the reports of the operatives as they reached the office.

Friedman swore that in several instances the detectives sent out by the agency in behalf of the mine owners managed to get themselves elected to high office in the union and in a couple of instances they carried their daring roles to the extent of sharing all the hardships of real strikers and being finally deported from the country with real strikers who went out before the militia. Ten feet from Friedman's chair sat George W. Redell, who, as a Pinkerton detective, worked up to the leadership in the Telluride union, and, turning to him by direction of Clarence Darrow, the witness identified him. Redell smiled and touched his chest as Friedman pointed toward him.

Friedman said that one Pinkerton operative became chairman of the strike relief committee at Globeville, and, as such, had charge of all the funds and foods disbursed there by the local union and general federation. Friedman said that under instructions from his superiors at the Pinkerton agency this man first tried to beggar the federation by the lavish expenditure in behalf of the strikers, and, failing in this, he cut the relief down to the lowest point of stinginess in the hope that the members of the union might censure Haywood.

Friedman was twice interrupted to give way to other witnesses, and did not get beyond the identification and a brief sketch of each operative employed in the espionage of the federation's strike operations, and the identification of several of the confidential reports. The examination did not show whether Friedman entered the employ of the Pinkertons as a spy in behalf of the labor organizations, or his decision to make public his knowledge and the documents he took was reached after he was employed.

Aside from the introduction of Morris Friedman, the defense also offered a large amount of testimony covering Orchard's credibility, the dispute as to the time Orchard sold his interest in the Hercules mine, and the treatment of Jack Simpkins while a prisoner in the Idaho "bullpen," another motive for the murder of Detective Lyte Gregory; the whipping of men friendly to the strikers at Cripple Creek, and the circumstances under which the processes of the civil courts at Telluride were disregarded by the military authorities.

Two witnesses swore that on the day the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was destroyed Harry Orchard was at Mullen, which is eighteen miles from Wardner. They located him in a poker game and one of them—Patrick McHale, a barkeeper—swore that he sat in the game. By various means, including a showing that McHale is a gambler, the prosecution endeavored to break this testimony, but both witnesses held to their stories.

J. H. Ramey, who formerly operated stage lines in north Idaho, testified that Orchard came to him on May 2, 1899, and offered to sell him his interest in the Hercules mine for \$400. Orchard has testified that he finally sold his interest in the mine in February, 1897. Frank Hough, who said he was sent to the "bullpen" in north Idaho in 1899, for reasons that he never knew, described conditions in that military prison, and told how negro soldiers required Jack Simpkins to stand for six hours in the hot sun of a July day, refused him water, and kept him up by menacing him with their bayonets.

Another cruelty witness was William Amole, once a watchman on the Portland mine, which acceded to the demands of the strikers at Cripple Creek, and continued to work with union men.

In picturesque language and real good humor, Amole told how, after he was first driven from the district, he sneaked back to get his furniture, only to be rounded up by the militia. The soldiers released him, but as he left the office of the Citizens' Alliance he was set upon by a party of armed masked men. He testified that they took him six miles outside the town, and there cruelly whipped him with revolver butts and a blacksnake.